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## REVIEWS

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*Upper White River District, Yukon.* By D. D. CAIRNES. Geol. Survey Canada, Memoir 50, 1915. Pp. 191, figs. 2, pls. 17, maps 3.

This report covers an area of about 800 square miles lying along the Alaska-Yukon International Boundary from latitude  $61^{\circ} 40'$  to  $62^{\circ} 30'$ . It is considered to be a promising area for mineral deposits of economic value.

The oldest rocks exposed are mica schists referred to the Yukon group of pre-Cambrian age. Upon these rest 1,500 feet of Carboniferous limestones and clastics followed by 1,000 feet of Mesozoic shales and sandstones. At a few points Tertiary beds were observed. These beds are in part flat-lying, and in part have been highly dynamically metamorphosed.

The writer believes that the Nutzotin Mountains are due to differential erosion rather than to faulting. They remained as a region of considerable relief at the time of the peneplanation of the Yukon plateau region and were further uplifted between the late Miocene and the early Pleistocene. A different explanation from that suggested by geologists of the United States Geological Survey is advanced to account for drainage changes along White River.

W. B. W.

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*Wyoming and McDowell Counties.* By R. V. HENNEN. West Virginia Geol. Survey, 1915. Pp. 783, pls. 31, figs. 28, maps 2.

McDowell County, situated on the southern border of the state, has led all the counties in the state in coal production since 1905. Approximately 15,000,000 tons were produced in 1915, and at this rate its available coal will last about two hundred and fifty years. Wyoming County coal fields have not been developed until recently, but its coal reserves equal those of McDowell County.

The Pottsville series has a remarkable development here. It increases from a thickness of 250 feet at the northern edge of the state to a maximum of 3,850 feet in these counties. It has been differentiated into three groups and two score formations.